

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 25

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 49

One hundred and one persons are known to have starved to death in London during 1880.

A physician in Ohio has found out that lemons will cure small-pox. Another Ohio man comes to the front.

The Hon. Sanford A. Hudson, of Janesville, has been confirmed for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

The reason why Gorham and Brady are fighting the administration is because the President is determined to hunt the rascals down.

Only five nominees were promptly confirmed by the Senate in executive session. The other 250 were referred to committees.

The Republican Senators promise the country more talk when the executive session closes. It is very likely the session will last all summer. It certainly will if neither of the parties back down.

There is a strike among the journeyman bakers in New York. That is not without its benefits. There will be fewer abominable pies eaten, which will give the digestive organs a chance to recuperate.

There is a heavy immigration of Catholics to Minnesota this spring under the auspices of the Catholic immigration society. They come from the East, and as a rule are very intelligent, have considerable money, and will add much to the better class of the settlers already in that State.

There will be considerable difficulty in getting sailors to ship for the Arctic cruise in search of the lost Jeannette, James Gordon Bennett's vessel. The government is fitting out two vessels for this purpose, but no sailors are yet found who want to run nineteen chances out of twenty of being lost in the Arctic region for \$22 a month.

Much will be expected of the new board of control, which will have charge of all the charitable and penal institutions of the State. We are not sure that too much will be expected of the board, and therefore at the end of the first year there will be some disappointments on the part of the public. There is only one thing which is sought to be gained by the change of management of these institutions, and that is economy. It is not very likely that any reform in this direction can be made as regards the Institution for the education of the blind, the Institute for the deaf and dumb, the Industrial school for boys, and the State prison. These have been very wisely managed in all respects and especially as to the cost of maintaining them. Where the new board will find most labor and where their work will decide whether or not the new scheme will prove practical, will be at the hospitals for the insane. If any considerable economy can be practical in managing the State institutions it will be at these and none others. The new board will incur an additional expense of from \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year, and probably a little more, and this amount must be saved at the hospitals, or the purpose for which the board was organized will have failed. The gentlemen composing the board have a great responsibility resting upon them, and it is hoped that they will act wisely and cautiously, that the board may be an honor to the State.

THAT MAN GORHAM.

The Republican Senators can not be said to have made a very fortunate selection of candidates for officers of the Senate. It will be remembered that Riddleberger, of Virginia, an ex-Confederate, had been selected for sergeant-at-arms by the Republicans on the recommendation of Senator Mahone. Riddleberger, it is said, represents the progressive element in Virginia, and that very desirable sentiment which is opposed to a Solid South. For the purpose of encouraging that sentiment and to make that progressive element strong in Virginia, the Republicans deemed it wise to give Mahone's friend a place among the Senate officers. The selection of Riddleberger has very largely contributed to the dead-lock in the Senate which has existed for more than six weeks.

THE DAWES LETTER.

What the President Said and Wrote to Senator Dawes.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Referring to the important position of Secretary of the Senate was that of George C. Gorham. For several years he held that office, and for what reason it would be difficult to satisfactorily ascertain. He is nothing more than a political adventurer, a man without solid political integrity, and would do anything for personal aggrandizement. Three years ago he went to California and joined the Honorable Bilks, a wing of the Democratic party of that State, and did all he could to defeat honest money, good men, and the Republican party. He was so much tinctured with Greenbackism while connected with the National Republican committee that he caused to be issued and distributed among Republicans, some obnoxious soft money circulars which for a time placed the committee in a very questionable position. When the Greenback party met its defeat three years ago, and the Bilks were crushed in California, then Mr. Gorham was ready to return to the Republican party, which was an unfortunate circumstance for the party.

This man Gorham is now the editor of the Washington Republican, the paper owned by General Brady, of the

star route swindle. The Republican, under the management of Gorham, is constantly defaming the administration, because the President insists that the star route thieves shall be punished. There is no Democratic paper in this country that is heaping more abuse upon the President than Gorham, the Republican candidate for Secretary of the Senate; and yet this is the man the Republican Senators have agreed to elevate to the high position of Secretary. If Gorham is the only man the Republicans can find for that office, they had better turn the office over to the Democrats.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

GENEVA LAKE, May 4.—A son of John Meadows, aged 14 years, living four miles

east of here, was killed while hauling in grain to-day. The team ran away, throwing him off and dragging him to the house. When help reached him he was dead.

DOUBTFUL.

The Final Election of Riddleberger and Gorham Questioned.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Whatever may be the final result in the Senate deadlock it is now quite evident that Gorham and Riddleberger will not be elected to the positions to which they were nominated. One of the most prominent of the Democratic Senators said to-day that they did not intend to allow Riddleberger to be elected either at a regular session or an irregular one, in December or any other time. He based his remarks upon the fact that while the Democrats could not themselves elect a man, they could keep one from being elected, and would do so if a nominee as objectionable as Riddleberger was put before them. The objection to Riddleberger rests solely on the ground that he is the representative of Mahone and the new dispensation in Virginia. The Democrats, in effect, cry out: "Take any form but that."

It is now apparent that the objection to Riddleberger is so earnest among the Democratic Senators that he cannot be elected.

As to Gorham there is no especial objection to him among the Democrats, any more than to any other Republican, but his weakness is on the Republican side, and grows out of his attacks on the President in the columns of General Brady's newspaper, which Gorham controls. Senator Hawley is reported to have given vent to what other Republican Senators feel, and to have declared that he would not now vote for Gorham on account of the latter's treatment of the President. Mr. Gorham denies that there is any feeling against him which will control the vote of a single Republican Senator, but in this he is undoubtedly mistaken.

A DESPERATE VILLAIN.

"Billy the Kid" Breaks Jail in New Mexico, After Killing the Guards.

A Well Known La Crosse Business Man Charged with the Murder of His Brother-in-Law.

The Wolf Bounty in Waupaca is Making Remunerative Fun for the Boys.

An Account of the Discovery of a Rich Gold Mine Near Fond du Lac.

Horse Thieves at Work in Dane County Near Madison.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The Dead-Lock in the United States Senate Broken for a Time.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The first executive session after the breaking of the dead-lock was four hours long. Its beginning was as dull as it well could be. Its closing hours were rendered interesting by a warm debate over the Chinese treaties, wherein Hoar and Farley played leading parts, and Miller assisted. Farley's speech was lengthy in support of their ratification. He called attention to the importance of immediate action on the treaties, and dwelt upon the advantages gained by the United States. He elaborated at length the anxious impatience of the people of the State and other Pacific States for the ratification of the treaties. To this appeal answered Senator Hoar in what was described by an auditor as a "speaking Goddess of liberty Fourth of July oration," in which he deprecated any attempt to restrain immigration into this country, whether it be from China or from Ireland. He insisted that every man possessed the right to change his place of residence as he pleased. Immigration should be as free as the air of heaven and unrestricted, it should never be abridged except to prevent the entrance of certain persons afflicted with contagious diseases. He was followed by Miller, the new California Senator, who strove to dull the edge of his remarks in a short speech, which he will resume at a considerable length tomorrow. Miller simply went over the ground previously traversed by Farley.

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This man Gorham is now the editor of the Washington Republican, the paper owned by General Brady, of the

case for some time. Mr. Steinam a few days ago was summoned to Prairie du Chien, and when he arrived there was told by the District Attorney that papers were about to be served on him for the murder of Mr. Siegbert. There seems to be a great mystery connected with the case, and those who have known Mr. Steinam many years believe this to be a clear case of blackmail. Mr. Steinam has secured the services of valuable attorneys, and will push the case, in which he says he will be fully vindicated. It is said no charge is made by the sons of Mr. Siegbert, who are in New York.

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It is a remarkable fact that Thomas' Electric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

HORSE-THEIVES AT WORK.

MADISON, May 4.—Horse-thieves stole a valuable team of horses from J. P. Ferguson, at Dayton, Wis., last night. The team is described as a pair of bay geldings, 5 years old, one with a star on the forehead, white hind foot on the other, about sixteen hands high, weight 1,300. One hundred dollars reward is offered. This is the second team stolen within a week in this vicinity.

To Persons About to Marry.

"To persons about to marry," Douglas Jerrold's was "don't"; we supplement by saying without laying in a supply of Spring Blossom, which cure alumbaria and other kidney and bladder complaints. Prices: \$1., 50 cents, and trial bottles, 10 cents.

Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Sherer & Co.

From the Wautoma (Wis.) Argus

All who have chronic complaints should consult Dr. Price, the celebrated physician. He has built up an excellent reputation in this portion of the State, and has a large and constantly increasing practice. This is as it should be, for he is an honorably and highly educated physician and has had many years experience in the treatment of chronic diseases, to which he has devoted his whole time and attention. Persons employing him, place themselves in the hands of a physician who is eminently qualified to treat all manner of chronic ailments, no matter how complicated, and who will not undertake to treat their case unless he is satisfied that he can do good.

Dr. Price will make his visits regularly for years, and may be consulted on his next visit at Janesville, Myers House, on Saturday, the 21st of May.

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THURSDAY MAY 3, 1881.

Post-Office--Summer Time Table.

This table arrives at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way	1:30 P. M.
Madison and Milwaukee	1:30 A. M.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton	12 M.
St. Paul, Winona, Junctions	7:00 A. M.
Green Bay and Way	2:25 P. M.
Monroe and Way	9:00 A. M.
Madison and Way	1:30 P. M.
Milwaukee and Way	3:00 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILED ARRIVE.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 12:00 to 12:30 P. M.
Emerson Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 12:00 to 12:30 P. M.
East Troy, via Johnston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by 12:00 P. M.
Beloit stage, 11:30 A. M.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee, 8:00 P. M.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton Junction also Milton, 8:00 P. M.

Chicago and Way, 2:00 P. M.

All points East, West and South of Chicago, 2:00 P. M.

All points West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction, 8:00 P. M.

Green Bay and Way, including Milwaukee, Michigan and Northern Iowa, 1:30 P. M.

Milwaukee and Way, 11:30 A. M.

West, Madison, via M. & P. C. R. W., including Northern Iowa, 3:20 P. M.

Montgomery, Binghamton and Way, 3:30 P. M.

Rochester, Liverpool and Way, 2:30 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILED CLOSE.

Beloit stage, 4:00 P. M.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 2:00 to 2:30 P. M.

East Troy, via Johnston, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 3:30 A. M.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:00 P. M.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. On Sundays from 8:00 A. M. to 12:00 M. and from 1:30 to 5:00 P. M., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamps, money orders, postals and wires for sale at East front wicket, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Monday or Tuesday post office.

On Monday night ONLY, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Bond du Lac train; and on Monday morning ONLY, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

Boers as King-Makers.

A Cape Town correspondent of the London Standard publishes the following curious story: "It was in the early part of the present century that Chaka, the great Zulu conqueror, placed over two of the tribes which had fallen under his sway a young chief named Moselekate, in whom he discovered great ability. Moselekate was himself of the royal blood of one of these tribes, and he ingratiated himself with the other by marrying the two daughters of the chief. He soon became sufficiently powerful to throw off the yoke of Chaka, and, after some years of wandering campaigns, in the course of which he made an unsuccessful attempt upon Basutoland, he finally settled in the fertile country between the Limpopo and the Zambezi, where his name soon became as terrible as that of Chaka in Zululand. Projecting further conquests, he essayed to cross the Zambezi with his army, leaving at home his sons, Kuruman and Lo Bengula, who had been born to him by his two royal wives. A petty chief, who dwelt by the great river, complied with his request to be ferried over, but discerning an opportunity of ridding the country of Moselekate, he prevailed upon him to have the army first ferried over by detachments to an island in mid-stream. To this Moselekate consented, and no sooner were the troops concentrated on the island than the canoes made off and left them to their fate. What happened there had better not be known. Those who tried to swim across were either drowned or eaten by crocodiles; those who remained were driven to cannibalism. The few who had not embarked waited in vain on the southern shore for many weeks, and then, returning to the capital, reported that Moselekate and his army had perished. His eldest son, Kuruman, was thereupon proclaimed King; but hardly was he installed when Moselekate, with a remnant of his warriors, turned up. He immediately put to death the chiefs who had crowned Kuruman, and the Prince himself was sent to live in seclusion. In 1868 Moselekate died, and search was immediately made for Kuruman, but in vain. Lo Bengula, his half-brother, although repeatedly presented with a kingly crown, not only refused it, but at his own cost sent messages to hunt up his missing brother. In 1870, however, the people would brook no more delay, and Lo Bengula was duly crowned. No sooner was this done than a 'Claimant' arose, who declared himself to be the missing Kuruman. His antecedents when examined were, to say the least, peculiar. He had been shepherd to a Boer; he had been a servant of Sir Theophilus (then Mr.) Stepstone in Natal. The general opinion was that he was a son of Moselekate by a concubine. Only one section of the tribe espoused his cause, and Lo Bengula, personally heading his army, attacked the rebels and destroyed them almost to a man. Since then nothing has been heard of the missing Kuruman. But it seems that at the time of the Langalibalele affair he got away from Natal, and he is now said to be in the hands of Paul Kruger, one of the triumvirate who direct the movements of the Boers. It will be seen at once what a prize has fallen to them in such a claimant. They have only to carry him across the Limpopo to secure almost their own terms from Lo Bengula, who would see that he could not contend against them, supported as they would be by all the discontented and disaffected of his own people. England would thus have annexed the Transvaal only to create the Trans-Limpopo, and the barrier of Boers between the British and the natives would still remain."

The latest novelty at the New York Aquarium is a hippopotamus, said to be the largest yet imported. It measures twelve feet from head to tail, and weighs a ton. Though larger have been seen in this country, they have always been very small when imported. This one differs from those usually seen at circuses in being somewhat lighter in color. It came from the upper Nile, and arrived at New York on the steamship Alexandria. Fifteen men were required in transporting the animal from the wharf to the aquarium. The cage was a curious oblong box of wood and thongs, made by the African natives.

AN UNRIVALED HAIR DRESSING.

Producing as Rich and Cleanly Appearance as if Nature Alone Had Imparted It.

BURNETT'S COCAINE is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing--kills dandruff, relieves irritation, and promotes a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. No other compound produces these results. The superiority of BURNETT'S FLAVORANT EXTRACTS consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acid which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

Ear-Breathing Barbers.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

We do not put half enough confidence in nature. She has shown us in a thousand ways that she can be trusted.

When anything new is needed—such as a new kind of bug to devour potatoes, or a new and deadly animalcule to infect pork—she produces it. And yet when we perceive that there is an immediate want of something, our first impulse is to try to supply it ourselves, instead of leaving the matter in the hands of nature. This timorous want of confidence is unworthy of intelligent people, and deserves to be severely rebuked. It has recently been signally rebuked by nature herself, who, while we were striving vainly to find a remedy for barbers, has quietly produced a new type of barber that is all that man could desire.

Plans without number have been suggested with a view to checking the barber's conversation and preventing him from even alluding to tonic. The number of patents which have been obtained for barbers' muzzles would astonish any one who is not familiar with the records of the Patent Office. None of these muzzles has been thoroughly successful. The first difficulty in the way of the use of a muzzle is that no barber will willingly put one on. He stands on his rights as a citizen, and claims that free unmuzzled speech is a privilege expressly secured to him by the Constitution. There might, it is true, be something accomplished if the Legislature would pass a law making it penal for any unmuzzled barber to ply his trade, but it would be almost impossible to induce any Legislature to pass a measure so purely philanthropic and so entirely devoid of any pecuniary profit to the legislators. Moreover, in the few instances in which muzzles have been either peaceably or forcibly placed on barbers it has been found that they did not prevent the barber from making sounds intended for conversation and quite as maddening. The only way in which to secure his complete silence is to use a muzzle that hermetically seals his mouth and nose. Such a muzzle was tried in Chicago some years ago, and with complete success, so far as reducing the barber to silence was concerned. The trouble with it was that the barber died of suffocation five minutes after the muzzle was applied, and an unprincipled Coronet contrived to make the incident the occasion of much annoyance to the inventor of the muzzle.

But what man has failed to do nature has just done. In the town of Altoona, Pa., there has appeared a new and improved type of barber. This admirable person breathes through his ears. There appears to be a small passage in each ear, passing on one side of the tympanum and connecting the throat with the outside air. Through this passage the new barber can breathe with perfect ease, while his hearing does not seem to be any less acute than that of the usual sort of barber. He is said to be very proud of the peculiarity which makes him to differ from other barbers, and is in the habit of permitting his customers to place a plaster over his mouth and a monkey wrench on his nose in order to prove that he can breathe with both nose and mouth closed. Of course, he cannot talk through his ears, for if he could he would be utterly useless. He cannot even make the slightest sound by way of his ears, and when his mouth and nose are closed he is as silent as the grave.

This is the kind of barber for which we have vainly longed. That such a barber should finally have appeared may seem to many people to be only a beautiful dream, but it is, nevertheless, a splendid reality. He has been developed by nature in order to meet a great want. We cannot show too much gratitude for this magnificent boon, and should never again manifest the slightest want of confidence in beneficent nature.

Of course, the Altoona barber is only the first specimen of the new species of silent barbers. Others will appear in other places, and the day will come when, in accordance with the rule of the survival of the fittest, the Altoona variety of barber will be the only variety known. In the meantime this happy consummation can be hastened by the conversion of our present barbers into ear-breathing barbers. There is no doubt that a skillful surgeon could, with the aid of a pair of small silver tubes, connect the outer ear of any barber with his throat. If it were to be pointed out to our barbers that unless they submit to this operation they will soon have no customers, and will find the ear-breathing barbers enjoying a monopoly of business, they would doubtless readily put themselves under the hands of the surgeon, and if in a few instances the operation should happen to prove fatal it is improbable that any blame would be attached to the surgeons.

How much more beautiful does this world seem since the advent of the Altoona barber! He brings with him the hope of the emancipation of mankind from tonsorial conversation, the hope of the near and total disappearance of tonic. Hail! silent, voiceless shaver! Hail!—N. Y. Times.

Another Centenarian.

Mrs. Hannah Cole died recently, in her 105th year, at her home, Rome, N. Y. She was born Oct. 11, 1776, near Coxsackie, and commenced her married life about the beginning of the present century. She was the daughter of Henry Soper. In the fall of 1777, Burgoyne, after his victory at Fort Edward, was moving south with a large army. The inhabitants in the valley of the Hudson were in great alarm and were fleeing to the forts for protection from the massacre of the Indian allies of the British. Mr. Soper, with his wife and two children, one of whom was Mrs. Cole, then about ten months old, had left their rude home and were hastening along the highway when Mr. Soper was forced to join a company which was going to the front to assist in the attempt to stay Burgoyne's progress. Mrs. Soper, thus left in the road alone with her two little children, wandered on until she came to a house where, weary and foot-sore, she knocked for admittance. No one answering to her call she opened the door and walked in. The cloth was laid and the tea was simmering on the hob, but those who had prepared the meal returned not—they had fled for safety. The larder was well filled and abundance of every thing at hand. Not knowing where to flee Mrs. Soper remained there unmolested, with her children, until after the surrender of Burgoyne.

Arthur Sullivan has resigned his position at the Kensington Training School of Music and is already well advanced with the music of the first act of Mr. Gilbert's new libretto, which at the present English folly of exaggerated aestheticism.

Miss Braddon meditates play writing.

Colonel J. L. D. Morrison relates the following interesting bit of history concerning the Iron Mountain of Missouri. In 1835, Colonel Morrison's father, then residing at Kaskaskia, Ill., received a letter from his friend Hugh Boyle, of Baltimore, requesting him to procure specimens of the iron ore of the Iron Mountain of Missouri, of which very little was known at that time. Mr. Morrison fitted out an expedition, consisting of his son Don, then a mere boy, and two colored servants, mounted on horseback, to go over to the wilds of Missouri to procure the desired samples of iron ore. The expedition crossed the Mississippi River at Ste. Genevieve, on a ferryboat belonging to Moreau. The boat was too small to carry more than one man and horse at a time, and it required three trips to ferry the expedition across the Father of Waters. The explorers reached the Iron Mountain on the second day, and found the mountain without any difficulty. The three men filled their saddle-bags with iron ore picked up from the surface of the ground, and returned to Kaskaskia. The elder Morrison packed the ore in a box and sent it by stage coaches to Mr. Boyle at Baltimore. Mr. Boyle, shortly afterward, wrote to Mr. Morrison that he had caused a thorough chemical test to be made of the iron ore, and the chemist reported that it was worthless. The Iron Mountain could at that time have been purchased for a few hundred dollars, and subsequently proved to be worth millions. The want of skill of the man who made the test lost Mr. Boyle a colossal fortune.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Missouri's Iron Mountain.

A ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend an ordinance amending section two (2) of an ordinance of the City of Janesville, passed May 27, 1872, entitled "An ordinance for licensing and regulating persons dealing in spirituous and fermented liquors," by striking out the word "fifty" where it occurs in the last line of said section one of said ordinance and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five."

PASSED April 23rd, 1881.

A. P. LOVEJOY, Mayor.

C. E. CHURCH, City Clerk.

APRIL 23, 1881.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoy a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION & EXPOSURE

Produce a most remarkable effect in the cure of diseases of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisons Medicines.

YOUNG MEN

Are often subject to a disease that units its victims for business or marriage, permanently curing them.

PATIENTS TREATED

wherever personal comfort is preferred, which is FREE and invigorating, and the patients are not molested by medical men.

PEOPLES' SOCIETY

is a Society that gives something to the poor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.

Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

feb15dead-20yrs

A POSITIVE CURE

without medicines. ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES. Patented October 16, 1876. One box.

Will cure any case in four days, or less.

No, will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

Will remove all kinds of embolus, copious and oil of sandandine, that certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach. No special injection to produce other serious complications.

Price \$1.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or Medical men.

For further particulars send for circular.

P. O. Box 1353. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John Street,

New York. We offer \$50 reward for any case they will not cure.

Quick, safe and sure cure.

feb15dead-20yrs

sepidy

First Class FURNITURE!

Of Every Description at

CUTTING & PALMER'S

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Picture Frames, Trunks, Feathers, Etc.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

Also a Full Stock of Coffins, Caskets, and all goods in the Undertaker's line. Personal attention given to Funerals. Full Stock. Bottom Prices.

L. B. CUTTING decldewaoewjmo

W. G. PALMER

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN LANDS

ON THE LINE OF THE

WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

For full particulars, which will be sent free, address

CHARLES L. COLEY,

Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Manny Bauer Mfg. Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufactured and Vended Color

Mills, Coal & Gas Operators Improved Sulky Bikes, Wag-

ons, Seed of Early Amber and

various kinds of grass, Hay, Pasture, Trees, Plants, Soil, Planting, Cultivation, Machinery and Manufactures, etc., by mail.

WANTED A Catholic Man of

good business disposition and

steady habits. Must travel short

distances in section in which he resides, apply,

with references, to BENZINGER BROTH

JANESVILLE
BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
H. W. THORNTON.

RIVER ST., JONESVILLE, Wis.—General Blacksmith, Black Shoeing a Specialty. Repairs of all kinds on short notice and warrant. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop on River street, in rear of First National Bank, Janesville.

CARRIAGE PAINTING.

J. B. LAGRANGE.

Would especially call attention to his extensive Painting Rooms on Bluff Street, in the rear of Hodge & Buchholz' shop, where he is prepared to do first-class Carriage and Artistic Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him a call. —
I said.
I liked a slight-ride, too, she said.
Dear grandmother, whose face is fair,
And who I have never seen before,
Told me, "I was a little girl, you see,
I liked a slight-ride, too," said she.
"And there was one I used to know,
Who liked a slight-ride, too, with me."
"But that was long ago,"
I said.
"Yes; that was long ago."

"And I was fond of moonlight walks,
We'd pace the village through and through,
And had so many, many pleasant talks,
Such friendly, pleasant walks, too.
My eyes were blue and his were brown;
My tongue was quick and his was slow;
I always laugh'd his logic down."

"But that was long ago,"
I said.
"Yes; long and long ago."

"My books were few, in those old times;
But each a world of sweet delight!
And I remember writing rhymes,
And making them up, too.
The foolish verses, 'Ye, 'tis true,
They flew as fountains upward flow,
Free as the wind—as empty, too."

"But that," I said, "was long ago."

"Nay, that was yesterday,"
I said.
"Ah! long, long, long ago."

"Yet, first and last, best of all,
I loved great Nature's royal grace;
The stars that glow, the storms that fall
Across the sky, the lightning's race,
The snow that flies, the whirling snow,
The fresh grass springing by the way."

"But that," I said, "was long ago."

"Nay, that was yesterday,"
I said.
"To-day and yesterday,"
—Mary ANGIE DE VORE, in *N. Y. Independent*.

READING SIGNS IN THE SKY.

Clouds That Foretell Storms and Others
That Promise Fair Weather—These
Are Forecast by Misty Squadrions in the
Sky.

It's easy enough to be a weather prophet. All you've got to do is to keep your eye on the sky, and it will be a very sly storm indeed that steals a march on you.

The speaker was a gentleman living on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who has done a great deal of sky gazing, but who says he has no desire for a public reputation as a weather-wise man.

"Look out of the south window. Do you notice those long, narrow, misty-looking clouds in parallel rows that seem to be advancing upward from behind Staten Island, with the precision and steadiness of a line of battle? They are the advance guard of an approaching storm. The barometer has not yet given the slightest sign, and it probably will not until that skirmish line has reached the zenith, which may take hours, and yet I am as certain that a storm is coming as though I saw the rain falling."

"Do you mean that you can foretell a storm by the clouds sooner than by a barometer?"

"Anybody can. These winter storms, especially, announce their approach sometimes two or three days in advance. Whenever you see those parallel stripes of clouds rising in the southwest and moving in ranks slowly across the sky, you may be sure that wet or snowy weather is at hand. Why should not the clouds forecast the weather? There cannot be a storm or any considerable change of weather without clouds, and there is almost as much difference perceptible in clouds as in faces, if people would but notice them closely."

"Do clouds always foretell storms?"

"No some clouds give assurance of fair weather. A very little practice will enable anybody to read this language of the clouds. It is more like studying a language than you would suppose. You know in Latin a change in the termination of a word changes its meaning. Just so a change in the form of clouds changes their meaning. It is no mere chance work, but a certain change always means the same thing. Every meteorologist knows what that means just as well as the boy at the head of the Latin class knows the difference between 'Hi' and 'Hujs'."

"Then clouds are not all of one kind?"

"By no means. About eighty years ago Luke Howard, an English Quaker, whose business required him to take long walks in the open air, completed a classification of clouds that has ever since been in general use. One of the most wonderful phenomena ever witnessed in the sky led Howard to study the clouds. This was in the great dry fog of 1783, that overspread the whole of Europe and part of Asia and America, reaching to the summits of the Alps, and lasting from one to three months, according to the locality. The greatest terror prevailed and the end of the world was thought to be at hand."

"Howard noticed that there are three principal kinds of clouds, which he called cirrus, cumulus and stratus.

Anybody can see the difference between these clouds at a glance. The cirrus is the highest of all the clouds. You must have often seen it in the form of white filaments, sometimes called 'mares' tails' and 'cats' tails,' stretched across the blue sky like delicate lace work, it is very beautiful. Travellers say that on the summit of lofty mountain peaks, from which they could look down upon the heavier clouds, they have seen these wispy cirri floating overhead, apparently as far away as when seen from the earth. In calm summer evenings, long after sundown, these clouds may be seen reflecting the most delicate tints of color from the last rays of sunlight that illuminate the higher regions of the atmosphere.

"The cirri are composed of little crystals of ice. These clouds and their derivatives cause the halos that are sometimes seen about the sun and moon. It was probably cirro-strati that caused the great display of moon-dogs and circles the other day at Denver. Cirrus clouds indicate both storms and clear weather, according to their appearance. If they appear in their most delicate forms after stormy weather, they are a sign that a period of settled weather is at hand. When they show themselves in parallel streaks after fair weather has lasted for some time, they are the first indication of approaching change. Cirri, when greatly tangled and knotted, show stormy weather close at hand. If their borders grow faint and indistinct, there is rain coming."

"Cumulus clouds are characteristic of summer. The farmers call them thunder heads when they poke their smooth, white, rounded summits, glittering in the sun like silver, above the horizon. In that form they are the forerunners of local thunder storms. These mountainous-looking clouds sometimes actually exceed the greatest peaks of the Andes or Himalayas in size. When cumulus clouds appear in a warm, pleasant day, not very large, distinct though soft in outline, and resembling cotton balls, they indicate continued fair, dry weather. On the other hand, when they grow larger, darker and more formidable-looking they foretell storms. Just before a rain they sometimes seem to throw off little cloudy clouds around their edges. Goethe, the great German poet, who was fond of

studying the clouds, said that as long as cumuli have sharply defined borders and a white color a continuance of good weather may be expected. Cumulus clouds often form soon after sunrise and remain throughout the heat of a midsummer day. If they gradually disappear toward evening the weather will remain serene, but if the sun goes down they grow darker and more numerous, then look out for rain. The cumuli are the capitals, or condensed summits, of invisible columns of vapor rising from the earth. They do not attain nearly so great a height as the cirri. Cumuli are generally from half a mile to two miles high. Cirri vary in height from two or three miles to six or eight."

"The stratus is most common at night and in winter. Those long ranks of clouds that I pointed out to you in the southwest, and which show a coming northeast storm, are a variety of stratus. They always appear in the form of strips or broad, low curtains, covering more or less of the sky. The night stratus is formed of mists from swamps, rivers and moist ground. It generally rises and changes into small cumuli on summer mornings. The other kind of stratus, appearing at considerable heights in the fall, winter and early spring, is, as I have said, an invincible forerunner of stormy weather."

"These three kinds of clouds do not always appear in their simple forms. They are frequently mingled together, and four varieties of these derivative clouds have been distinguished. The cirro-cumulus consists of little roundish white clouds, floating at a high elevation, and often resembling a flock of sheep resting upon the blue background of the sky. In winter these clouds frequently appear before a thaw. Between summer showers they accompany increased heat. They are common in dry weather."

"The cirro-stratus commonly appears in shoals resembling fish in shape. Its popular name is the 'mackerel sky.'

"It is almost a sure indication of approaching stormy weather. When it settles down into a thin veil, covering the sky, and making the sun and moon look dim, it is certain to be followed by snow or rain. You will see it in that form following those streaks that are now rising in the southwest and covering the sky before the storm comes."

"Did you ever see a battle in the clouds? The cirro-cumuli and cirro-strati are natural enemies. The first-named is a fair weather and the last a foul-weather cloud. When they meet, as they sometimes do after a summer storm has partially cleared, there is war in the sky. The cloudy squadrons encounter in mid-heaven to settle the question whether sunshine or storm shall prevail. If the cirro-cumuli succeed the weather will clear; if the cirro-strati are victorious, there will be more foul weather. It is a war of destruction, and the battle usually ends by the total disappearance of one or the other of the two kinds of cloud, all assuming the form of the successful party."

"Cumulo-stratus is the grandest of all clouds, and so it is the appropriate forerunner of great storms. If you ever happened to go up the Hudson when a thunder storm was gathering in the Catskills you must have seen this cloud dropping on the mountain tops and hiding the great peaks like a vast curtain. Whenever you see these clouds looming up you may be sure that a violent change in the atmosphere is close at hand. The cumulo-stratus consists of a layer or foundation of dark-colored stratus cloud nearest the earth, surmounted by bulbous piles of very dense cumulus, not white and smooth like the fair-weather cumulus, but rough, dark and threatening."

"One of the grandest sights in the world is the majestic march of the cumulo-stratus clouds across a hilly country district in advance of a violent storm. Animals, as well as men, are intimidated by the fearful appearance of the heavens, and shew the fear by trembling and hurrying to places of shelter. These clouds commonly make their appearance first in the northwest, rising black and threatening above the horizon. Soon the rumbling of heavy thunder is heard, and as the clouds approach the zenith, blotting out the sun, fitful gusts of wind arise, followed by periods of oppressive calm. Sometimes a whirling motion is seen in the clouds. Then look out! If a black funnel seems to drop from the cloud to the earth, it is a tornado, and nobody can tell what damage it may do. The cumulo-stratus foretells a storm several hours in advance. The longer they linger near the horizon the more violent the storm is apt to be."

"The last class, or rather sub-class, of clouds is the nimbus, or black rain cloud, which spreads over the heavens just as the storm begins. It is made up of a mixture of all the other kinds, and appears in every storm, but is seen in its most characteristic form in thunder storm. Sometimes it approaches within a few hundred feet of the earth, and at other times it is 2,000 or 3,000 feet high. While it always appears black or gray from beneath, it is, in fact, surmounted by a snowy-white cap of cirrus or cumulus. I have sometimes, in the hills of Central New York, seen from an elevated station the passage of a storm through a distant valley. The glittering upper surface of the clouds then preserve a beautiful appearance, while underneath they are dark and forbidding, and the pouring rain hides the landscape."

"On account of the mixing together of the various classes of clouds, it is sometimes difficult to accurately distinguish them apart. A little practice, however, will enable any observant person to detect the prevailing characteristics. Indications vary slightly for different localities, and some knowledge of local peculiarities is therefore necessary. Any one who watches the clouds can form many weather rules for himself that he will find at least as trustworthy as the predictions of Old Probabilities." —*N. Y. Sun.*

—
He Lived There.

"Are you the Tax Collector for this ward?" he asked, as they rode together on the platform of the car.

"No."

"Assessor?"

"No."

"Waterworks man?"

"No."

"Anything to do with the census?"

"Nothing of the sort. Why do you ask?"

"Why, I saw you coming out of a house on Sproat street the other day with two chairs, a broom and an ottoman flying after you, and I said to myself that you were an official or agent of some sort, and had unintentionally offended the woman."

"No, I'm no official or agent," replied the man, in a lonesome voice;

"I live there, and that woman was my wife. Sayev?"

"You bet!" was the sympathetic response, and they crept closer together and took a chew out of the same box. —*Detroit Free Press.*

—
A fiery steed—The horse radish.

studying the clouds, said that as long as cumuli have sharply defined borders and a white color a continuance of good weather may be expected. Cumulus clouds often form soon after sunrise and remain throughout the heat of a midsummer day. If they gradually disappear toward evening the weather will remain serene, but if the sun goes down they grow darker and more numerous, then look out for rain. The cumuli are the capitals, or condensed summits, of invisible columns of vapor rising from the earth. They do not attain nearly so great a height as the cirri. Cumuli are generally from half a mile to two miles high. Cirri vary in height from two or three miles to six or eight.

"The stratus is most common at night and in winter. Those long ranks of clouds that I pointed out to you in the southwest, and which show a coming northeast storm, are a variety of stratus. They always appear in the form of strips or broad, low curtains, covering more or less of the sky. The night stratus is formed of mists from swamps, rivers and moist ground. It generally rises and changes into small cumuli on summer mornings. The other kind of stratus, appearing at considerable heights in the fall, winter and early spring, is, as I have said, an invincible forerunner of stormy weather."

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THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881.

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than the combined circulation of any five newspapers in Rock County.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7.00 Per Year by

THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE ON NORTH MAIN STREET,

JANESVILLE, - WISCONSIN.

THE CITY

NOTICES

FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY, DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

A large line of ladies' muslin underwear, single or in suits, received to-day at George Stockton's.

BOWER CITY ICE—Any one wishing ice of me can leave orders at No. 2, South Jackson street, first residence south of Cannon's hall, or signal the wagon.

Yours with respect,

J. H. GATELEY.

New stock of infants muslin, robes, slips, and short dresses, at George Stockton's.

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the GAZETTE counting room.

Visible Improvements.

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

For sale by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

LOCAL MATTER.

Ladies' and Gent's Stationery. For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Ac., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore. feidawly

Go to A. J. Roberts for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Colors from 2 to 5 pounds. Price, 15 cents. feidawly

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, can now be restored to full strength, which will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N.Y.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BURDOCK'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Threat troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. Forty-three years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. mail-order—\$2 a box everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTENDED Patronage and expressions of appreciation received from all classes of the community are indicated.

JAS. MORGAN To purchase a much finer stock of goods for the respective departments of his

Dry Goods House, 386 & 388 East Water street,

MILWAUKEE. That however, and as it is not possible to convey an idea of the magnitude of his purchases in the space of an advertisement, he invites every lady to call and examine for herself.

The Brocaded Black Silk CRENADINES From \$2.75 downward, and plain ditto, from \$2.00 downward. Black Silk, White, Green, from \$2.00 to \$1.50; Henrietta Cloth, Drap d'Alma, Camellia, Hair Shodoo and Monnie Cloths; Duchesses' Satins, Sultan Satins; Sarah Silks; Plain and Brocaded Silks, Satin Merveilleux, and other goods of the highest class newly imported, are

Greatly Admired.

Dr. JAMES, Lock Hospital, 204 Washington St., Co. Franklin, CHICAGO. The thermometer at 6 o'clock last night stood at 57 degrees above; at 1 o'clock a.m. to-day at 47 degrees above; at 7 o'clock a.m. at 50 degrees above, and at 1 o'clock p.m. at 63 degrees above. Partly cloudy.

The indications to-day are, for the upper lake region, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain, easterly veering to warmer southerly winds, falling followed in the western portion by rising barometer.

Mr. Salsbury showed his ability in taking and impersonating anything and everything, as the old colonel, the actor the Frenchman, the darky, the class leader, the tramps, Josh Whitcomb, no matter what form or dialect he assumed he kept the merry laugh going the merry laugh going the rounds. John Webster and Co. Steedman were a team indeed, and added their full share, while the ladies Miss McHenry and Miss Samuels had an apparently inexhaustible supply of merriment and melody. Mrs. McHenry's vivacity, and her bubbling over of fun and mischief, created much enthusiasm, laughter and applause. In fact there was such a combination of sweet music with side-splitting comicalities that the audience were kept in the highest state of delight throughout the evening.

The fact that there should be such a stream of fun-making, bubbling along as sprightly as the brook itself, and yet at no time descending to mere buffoonery and rude clownishness, bespeaks the high merit of the entertainment. Come again, merry Troubadours.

STUDYING ECONOMY. Rock county has a farmer, who is developing into a rather remarkable economist, and has got the secret of money-making down to an extremely fine point. A day or two ago he sold a load of hay in the city, and after having the wagon, hay and all weighed, delivered his load to the purchaser, and took the wagon and rack back to the scales to weigh them, and get his "tare." He was a little surprised to find the wagon and rack weighing about twenty pounds more than he thought it ought to weigh, and spent some time trying to discover the reason of the discrepancy between his judgement and that of the scales. At last he found it. He had driven through some water and got the wheels soaked up, causing more weight. He accordingly rolled the wagon out in the sun to dry, let the horses eat up what little hay was left in the wagon box, and after waiting for two long hours, drove back to the scales, and weighed again, and found that the tare was just

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my2dawly

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. In probate. Notice is hereby given that at a Special term of the court to be held in and for said county on the second Monday in January, in said county, on the fifth Tuesday of May, A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a.m., the following testators will be heard and considered: The petition of Peter Bailey for the probate of the will of Peter Bailey, deceased, late of the city of Janesville aforesaid, and for letters testamentary as executor. April 25, 1881.

By the court, AMOS P. RICHARD, County Judge. NORCHOS & DUNWICH, Attorneys.

FOR SALE! At Gazette Counting Room,

A Beckford Knitting Machine Which will be sold at a bargain

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS—At the very low rates at the GAZETTE OFFICE

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CORSA, MILWAUKEE and St. Paul.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 4:45 P.M.

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 6:50 P.M.

From Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West... 1:55 P.M.

From Brodhead, Albany and Monroe... 12:50 P.M.

From Beloit, Freeport, Cedar Rapids and... 6:50 P.M.

Rock Island, Davenport and... 11:30 A.M.

All Points South and West... 3:35 P.M.

DEPARTURE.

For Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 9:30 A.M.

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Davenport, Cedar Rapids, and... AND All Points South and West... 6:35 P.M.

W. M. NOYES, Agent.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'r. A.C.

GOING NORTH.

Arrive.

Depart.

Day Express... 1:30 P.M.

Fond du Lac passenger... 8:40 P.M.

GOING SOUTH.

Arrive.

Depart.

Day Express... 2:30 P.M.

Fond du Lac passenger... 11:30 A.M.

AFTON BRANCH.

Arrive.

Depart.

Beloit Accommodation... 10:10 A.M.

Afton Passenger... 11:45 A.M.

Afton Passenger... 12:45 P.M.

Afton Accommodation... 2:35 P.M.

M. HUGGETT, Gen'l. Supt.

W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

BRIEFLETS.

Night of prayer.

The Troubadours have gone to Milwaukee.

The Janesville Guards hold a business meeting this evening.

Go to Lappin's music hall, to-morrow evening—C. N. Vankirk will sing.

To-night Judge Bick gives the choicest gems in his whole collection, as a farewell.

Remember the entertainment and dance, given by St. Patrick's choir society, to-morrow evening.

The council is tender-hearted. Most of those who applied for licenses have been granted their request.

The examination of Mrs. Sullivan, charged with adultery, is progressing before Justice Nolan, and draws well.

The Beloit branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is open again, and the first train since the flood began will leave this evening at 6:55.

Mrs. Buurs, living near the corner of Western avenue and Locust street, died this morning after an illness of only a week. The funeral services are to be held Saturday.

The remains of Mrs. De Fries, who died at the Madison house in this city yesterday, were taken to Delavan to-day, for interment. A brief service was held at the house, Rev. O. A. Curtis officiating.

Copeland, Ryder & Co., who bought the Thomas & Griffith shoe factory here some time ago, will move the machinery to Jefferson in about two weeks, by which time their new factory is expected to be completed.

Those who are preparing to present the Bells of Corneville at the Opera house next Monday and Tuesday evenings have gone to great expense in securing elegant costumes, and the scene effect, as well as the music itself, will be superfine.

The municipal court is to be in Myers' new block after all, instead of the Court house. Rooms in the latter building would have been more economical, but it is said that the attorneys thought it too inconvenient a location, and involving too much walking on their part.

William Blanchard, of the town of Rock, leaves to-day for Iowa, expecting to settle near Emmetsburgh. He has lived in this county for twenty-five years, and has won and held the esteem of a large circle of friends, who regret that he is to leave, but whose best wishes will go with him and his to their new home.

William George, whose severe illness was noted in yesterday's Gazette, died this morning. Deceased was the husband of a sister of the two Harris brothers, who recently died, thus being the third in the family circle whom death has called within a very short time. The funeral services are to be held at the house to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

She was charmingly fresh, and after she had gazed with admiration for some minutes at the pictures of the Troubadours hanging outside of Prentiss & Evanson's store, she sauntered in and asked the blonde-haired young man behind the counter, what he would charge to take a half dozen photographs of her, like those in the frame. It was with difficulty the young man convinced her it was no photograph gallery, and that the soda fountain wasn't a camera.

THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTISS AND EVANSON DRUGGISTS.

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